THEIR TRUE FACE

PART FOUR

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COMPILATION AND FOREWORD
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THEIR TRUE FACE
Part IV

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Foreword

Forty years have elapsed since the beginning of the Second World War which was unleashed by Nazi Germany. It lasted six years, drawing 61 countries into its deadly whirlpool, taking 50 million human lives and bringing nations countless sufferings.

History has passed a verdict of its own: imperialism was found guilty of the starting of WWII, which caused, and still causes, all of humanity to feel angry and indignant. This must be remembered in order to prevent other, even more horrifying confrontations from happening.

The prelude of WWII proves that all wars must be fought even before they start. This extremely meaningful lesson today obliges all the peaceloving forces of the planet to maintain a careful watch, to group together still closer, and to wage an active struggle against the enemies of peace.

When the Second World War began, it was a war against Nazism — a lethal menace to world civilization. It was fought by the Soviet Union in an alliance with the armed forces of the U.S., the U.K., France and other countries of the anti-Hitler Coalition. A special contribution to their joint victory was made by the resistance movements in the Nazi-occupied European countries.

The course and the results of this struggle proved the historical invincibility of the forces of peace.

The results of the war confirmed that the endeavors of imperialism to achieve world supremacy were doomed to failure. The downfall of German Nazism and Japanese Militarism led to the weakening of the positions of world reaction.

WWII brought into being the United Nations which was created in the name of peace. The world socialist community was born after the war and has since gained maturity. The USSR and other socialist countries are permanently engaged in a struggle for peace and conduct a policy geared toward strengthening the process of detente, extending it to the military sphere. They are consistently endeavoring to translate into life a comprehensive, realistic program for peaceful coexistence which meets the interests of all peoples.

People of goodwill must all be vigilant for the sake of the peace which was won at such a dear price. They must be vigilant, because the Nazis, neo-Nazis, military fascist dictatorships and their guardians and servants still exist on our planet, planning to wage another global war. There are still other reactionary forces trying to increase the military potential of their respective countries.

Having lost twenty million lives in the past war, the Soviet nation shall never forget, nor shall it ever forgive, the Nazis and their lackeys — Ukrainian nationalists. The latter, rallied under Nazi standards, commanded by officers of the Nazi Armed Forces — the *Wehrmacht* — and organized into special Nazi units,

such as the *Waffen SS Division Galizien,* the *Nachtigall* and *Roland* battalions and other Nazi punitive commando and police troops, followed their road of shameful betrayal. They docilely served to promote the Nazi "New Order," assisting the aggressors in using blood and iron to cultivate Nazi slavery in our land, to physically destroy Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and other "non-Aryan" nations.

People of goodwill simply cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that those war criminals who managed to run away to the West have presently insured themselves against their well-deserved reckoning in their current comfortable situations in the "free world."

Meanwhile, back in 1943, the governments of the USSR, the USA and the U.K. endorsed a joint Declaration concerning answerability for crimes against humanity. Specifically, this instrument provided that war criminals were to be deported to the scenes of their crimes where they would stand trial and be judged by the nations which had suffered from their acts of violence. U.S. Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson spoke from the high rostrum of the International Tribunal in Nuremberg, calling for an end to violence and aggression and demanding that war criminals be severely punished.

But then came the grim years of the cold war. The imperialist circles of the West seemed to have forgotten all about the lessons of WWII, particularly the assurances and obligations of their own politicians. These gave shelter to war criminals, to traitors of all shades and ranks who promptly changed their *Wehrmacht* and Ukrainian Nazi uniforms for the smart livery of imperialist agents.

And yet the hair-raising atrocities of Nazi hangmen and their aides are still glaringly vivid in the memories of people throughout the world. Broad public circles insistently demand strict legal retribution for all those war criminals who are guilty of murdering thousands upon thousands of innocent people.

Faithful to its Allied obligations, the Soviet Union set up an Extraordinary State Commission during the Great Patriotic War — as WWII is popularly known there. This commission was charged with investigating the crimes of the Nazi aggressors and their accomplices. Its abundant surveys were presented to the judges in Nuremberg, together with the data of its U.S. counterpart. In his introductory speech (February 1946), Chief Soviet Prosecutor Roman Rudenko said that, in the name of the sacred memory of millions of innocent victims of Nazi terror, in the name of strengthening peace all over the world, in the name of the security of nations in the future, the defendants had been presented a complete and unbiased summary. This document was the final account, drawn up on behalf of all mankind, the ultimate indictment based on the free will and conscience of the freedom-loving nations. Justice was now to be done to them!

In the USSR, war criminals have received their due. Soviet criminal investigation agencies conducted, and continue to conduct, extensive and painstaking work, aimed at tracking them down. Ukrainian central and regional newspapers still carry periodical coverages under the general heading *Justice Has Been Done.* Recently, it was reported that an open trial of a group of persons charged with high treason had

taken place in June-July of 1979 in the town of Mirhorod, Poltava Region. The case involved P. Ksionz, V. Havrysh, A. Derevyanko, F. Pelykh, I. Mamchych and M. Petrenko — all former Nazi collaborators. Having fled from the territories where they had perpetrated their crimes, the former Nazi policemen and servicemen of Nazi punitive commando units had done their best to prevent anybody from learning about their murderous past. They had passed themselves off as honest peoples, even as martyrs who had suffered under the Nazi regime. But Soviet investigators tore the masks from their faces. Soviet judges then passed well-deserved verdicts.

Unfortunately, however, there are other such criminals living free and unpunished across the ocean. Yukhim Pelyukh is one of them. He was a senior officer in the Nazi police force in Mirhorod and, after 1942, chief warden of the police penitentiary. This war criminal is responsible for mass shootings of Soviet citizens and currently resides in Chicago (USA).

Another criminal, Petro Petrenko, born in 1923 in the village of Monastyryshche, Chernihiv Region, also served in the Nazi police in Mirhorod and took part in the shooting of Jews. At present, this murderer lives in Toronto, Canada.

There are still other war criminals, former Nazi punitive commando servicemen and policemen, who have found sanctuary in the West. U.S. "justice" has not as yet had its final say in the cases of Myshchenko, the Kovalchuk brothers, Koziy, Fedorenko and many as sinister characters. Late in 1978, U.S. authorities permitted the holding in New York of yet another rally of the Ukrainian nationalists, known

as the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU). This gathering starred the cream of the community of ex-Nazi collaborators.

The Canadian government is silent, too, although Canada was a member of the Anti-Hitler Coalition. Back in 1965, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a Note to Canada, in which it demanded for the second time that a war criminal by the name of Kupyak, who still resides in that country, be handed over to Soviet authorities. To this day, he has not been made answerable for his deeds. Kabaida, Levandovsky and a number of types with as sinister backgrounds as that of Kupyak are also hiding in that country.

For decades, West German justice has applied a "delicate touch" in regard to Nazi war criminals. According to press estimates, less than one-tenth of all the defendants who had stood court hearings stretching over years, until late in 1977, were found guilty and subjected to what was termed as "rather mild" legal punishment.

It was only in July of 1979, that the West German Bundestag, pressed by public opinion, enacted a law nullifying the state of limitations pertaining to all Nazi war criminals.

This was a weighty victory, scored by honest people not only in Western Europe but also in the rest of the world.

Over the past few years, the United States has been the scene of intensive efforts by different public organizations. Publications and documents, also films, have been circulated, revealing the true identity of some war criminals who have managed to settle down comfortably in that country. Against the background of this

campaign, an increasing number of Americans come out with the demand that war criminals stand trial. Needless to say, this only serves to add to the general unrest in the Ukrainian nationalist camp.

This booklet is yet another proof — one of the many — of the criminal role played by the nationalists, of the horrifying story of their misanthropic character, moral degradation, treachery and baseness.

And still, these monsters pass themselves off as decent citizens, regular churchgoers and even priests. But it is Mars, the god of war, that they pray. It is another worldwide bloodshed that the nationalists see in their dreams. Cynically, they declare that, "should half of mankind perish in this war, or even more, it is our opinion that this would not have been too dear a price to pay in order to win freedom (sic) for the Ukraine...." Thus write these criminals, specifically those employed by *Homin Ukrainy* which is run by the Banderites in Canada.

Their true face is exposed in documents and eyewitness accounts shedding light on the hair-raising crimes which they have committed on Ukrainian soil. There is something they ought never to forget: no matter how much water may have run under the bridge, the inhuman deeds of them and their Nazi masters shall never pass in oblivion. There is no mercy for them! All honest people demand that justice be done to them!

Who Are the "Diviziynyks"?

Recently, several boisterous meetings were organized in the United States, Canada and some other capitalist countries by the Ukrainian nationalists and Uniates to ceremoniously mark a jubilee of the 14th *Grenadiren Waffen SS Division Galizien* (otherwise known as Division *Halychyna*/Galicia/). According to the Uniate and nationalist press, the fathers of the church sanctified the standards of the SS survivors during these meetings, staged festive services to God for their benefit, and urged emigré youth to "march along the road of your fathers" who had served in Nazi punitive commando units.

Visti Kombatanta, a petty SS magazine in Toronto, reported that, on February 27, 1977, the Division's jubilee was feted at the Uniate Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Montreal. Before the beginning of the service conducted by Archpriest Ya. Haimanovych, a column of eighty former SS-men, dressed in their old uniforms, marched into the church, carrying their blood-stained standard. The column was led by former *Sturmbanführer* O. Vinnitsky. Addressing his *kamaraden* after the ceremony, Vinnitsky called on them to "hand your ideas down to the younger generation of Ukrainians."

"Nobody has relieved us of the Oath we swore during the war," declared Vinnitsky. "We former *diviziynyk* * soldiers have no right to forget this."

So this is how, brazenly and unambiguously, the onetime SS rapists and killers proclaim their political credo. Even today, they are ready to return to their treacherous deeds.

On May 29, 1977, former SS-men and bandits of the UPA (Ukr. abbr., Ukrainian Insurgent Army) met in Philadelphia under SS and nationalist flags. They were honored to play host to their celebrated guests — Bishop A. Sapelyak of Argentina, Bishop W. Loston of Philadelphia and some dozen or so Uniate clergymen. In his sermon, the Rev. R. Moskal joined the chorus of other participants of the gathering when he spoke about the "importance and actuality of the traditions of our combatants" (i.e., the SS survivors — **K.D.** *) and called on his audience to follow their example. At the end of the meeting, the war criminals who had brought along small arms fired a salute in honor of the hangmen and traitors of the Ukrainian nation.

The provocative fuss which the nationalist and Uniate rulers are raising round the SS Division has the rather obvious purpose of whitewashing their despicable Nazi past and poisoning the minds of young Ukrainians living abroad. Fortunately, historical truth cannot be distorted.

Convincing historical facts, eyewitness testimony and, finally, hundreds and thousands of irrefutable archival documents objectively show how, by whom and for what purpose the *Gre-*

* Ukr. lit., "members of a division"— **Transl.**

* Here and further on, these initials indicate the author.

nadiren Waffen SS Division Galizien was formed and whose interests this unit served.

But let facts and documents speak for themselves.

The victorious advance of the Red Army threw the Nazi lackeys into deep worry and even dispair. The nationalist chieftains and the Uniate clergy, with Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky at their head, had placed all their hopes in the Nazi upper echelons.

Throughout 1942 and early in 1943, Sheptytsky and other nationalist leaders more than once appealed and suggested to Hitler, Hans Frank and Otto Wechter that the lack of cannon fodder at the Eastern Front be replenished by means of setting up "Ukrainian combat formations" within the Nazi *Wehrmacht.*

Almost simultaneously with the Metropolitan's solicitation, on February 6, 1943, General Field Marshal W. Keitel, Chief of the General Staff of the *Wehrmacht,* was approached by the "Führer" of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), A. Melnyk. Docilely offering his good services for the organization of military units composed of nationalist thugs, Melnyk wrote to the Nazi functionary: "It seems to us that the time has come for the Ukraine (read: for the nationalists — **K.D.**) to be included into the anti-Bolshevik front. It is necessary to form a combat-worthy Ukrainian force...."

M. Kapustyansky, formerly a general under Petlura, one of the ardent recruiters of the SS Division, wrote, "While considering the change in the situation in the spring of 1943 (i.e., the victorious progress of the Red Army after the defeat of the Nazis at Stalingrad — **K.D.**), the PUN (Ukr. abbr., Ukrainian Nationalist Leader-

ship) once again came out with an analogous proposal about the necessity of creating a Ukrainian national army composed of servicemen attached to German formations...." The requests of the OUN and Uniate elité were joined by V. Kubiyovych, chairman of the ill-famed Nazi-created Ukrainian Central Committee (UCC).

Despite all these proposals, supported by *SS Brigadenführer* Wechter, Governor of the District of Galicia, the powerful of the Third Reich were in no hurry to create such "combat formations." However, the Nazi military command, faced with the Red Army's offensive, demanded ever new reserves. In practical terms, this was exactly what decided the question of organizing an SS division composed of nationalist mercenaries.

In February of 1943, Lviv was the venue of "talks" between representatives of the Nazi administration of the *Generalgouvernement* and the upper echelons of the UCC and the Uniate Church. Taking part in the round-table discussion were Governor Wechter, chief of the Governor's administration, Bauer, other Nazi officials, Kubiyovych, his deputy Pankivsky, bishops Slipij and Budka.

During the meetings held in what was known as the House of Vicarage, Slipij spoke on behalf of the Metropolitan, offering "broader aid" by the Uniate clergy along the lines of inserting a "Ukrainian combat formation" into the Nazi forces.

Wechter received a similar suggestion from Kubiyovych. The latter meekly begged with the Nazi that the proposal of the Uniate-nationalist Hitlerites be "agreed upon with the Great Führer

as soon as possible," so they would be able to fight "on the side of our liberators — the German Army."

At present, V. Kubiyovych sings an altogether different tune. Presenting himself as a diligent preacher of the "historical mission" of the Division, formed within the SS forces, armed and commanded by the Nazis, subordinated to the bloodthirsty Himmler, he published a book under the pretentious title, *I am 70* (Paris, 1970). In this book, he goes so far as to assert that, while organizing the division in question, he had "only Ukrainian interests" in mind. What is more, making a curtsy in the direction of the present masters of the Ukrainian nationalists, those in the camp of imperialist reaction, Kubiyovych puts forward the ridiculous thesis that, in 1943, "approaching the question of the Division with cold calculation (sic)," he assigned SS officer D. Paliyiv to "watch out for Ukrainian interests, in an agreement with the Germans or even against their will, even if this would mean severing all contact with them and switching the Division to the side of Western alliances." It is understandable that such statements on the part of the former leader of the UCC are meant for people who don't have the slightest idea about the circumstances under which the division in question was formed, or about Kubiyovych as a person and his role in that scandalous campaign.

On the morning of April 28, 1943, Governor Wechter summoned to his office a group of servile nationalist functionaries and announced to them Hitler's decision to set up the 14th *Grenadiren Waffen SS Division Galizien.*

After that, Ljozaker, head of the Department

for Internal Affairs of the *Generalgouvernement*, read out Hans Frank's Manifesto which had been prepared beforehand and concerned the formation of the SS Division. Next, the floor was taken by Kubiyovych. The Nazi lackey thanked the Governor for acknowledging his, Kubiyovych's, labors for the benefit of the "Great German Reich" and carried on in the same pompous key: "We are happy that you, *Herr* Governor, as the highest representative of German power in Galicia, bestow upon us today the acknowledgement of our contributions. It also brings us special joy to learn the news that the supreme functionaries of the German State are aware of our active involvement, too. The Highest Permission (i.e., Hitler's decision — **K.D.**) to set up an infantry SS division means for us both recognition and great honor. We thank you for this from the very bottom of our hearts. At the same time, we would like to extend our gratitude to the Great Führer of United Europe." After shouting *"Sieg Heil!"* three times at Bauer's signal, the nationalist *schutzmans* followed their Nazi employers to the Cathedral of St. George.

Below is an official account of the shameful act of conspiracy between the Uniate archpriests and bloody Nazism — a document which finally brands the Hitlerites in holy robes as traitors to the Ukrainian nation, as the apostles of a fratricidal war.

"At 11:15 a.m., Governor Dr. Wechter and his entourage.... also proceeded along Lviv streets to the Archcathedral Temple of St. George. An archpriest service to God was performed there. It was conducted by the Most Reverend Metropolitan Joseph (Slipij — **K.D.**)."

Following the ceremonious church service,

V. Laba, chaplain of the *Division Galizien,* conducting a service in honor of the formation of SS units.

Wechter and Ljozaker formed the so-called Military Administration to set up the Division at a casino. The Administration was composed of several nationalist leaders and a Uniate pastor, Laba. An interesting detail: while spilling his verbiage in front of Hans Frank and Otto Wechter, Kubiyovych believed that he would be the one to be entrusted with overall command at the Military Administration. The Nazis, however, held little respect for this "racially inferior" servant of theirs. Instead, they placed Colonel A. Bisantz of the *Abwehr* at the head and assigned the German, S. Beihert, as second-in-command.

Toward the end of the war, A. Bisantz was arrested as a war criminal. In the course of in-

vestigation, he related certain interesting details about Kubiyovych's disgusting role in the formation of the SS Division. In particular, he testified that "Kubiyovych's Ukrainian Central Committee was created by the *Abwehr* in Krakow in 1940. From the first day of its existence, it was directly supervised by the intelligence body of *Abwehrstelle-Krakow.* Actually, this function was discharged by the Second Department of the *Abwehrstelle-Krakow,* headed by Major von Deml. As an assistant to the head of the Department, I was charged with directing UCC activity. Without the *Abwehrstelle's* permission and my personal clearance, Kubiyovych had no right to include any person in the Committee or take any action.... Likewise, financing the UCC was also carried out through me. Each month throughout 1940, I personally handed Kubiyovych and UCC Secretary-General Hlibovitsky a sum of 50-60 thousand *zlotys*".

"In Berlin, the formation of the SS Division was sponsored by SS *Obergruppenführer* Gottlieb Berger," A. Bisantz further states. "On the recommendation of Wechter, Berger appointed me as head of the section of the Military Administration which was charged with setting up the SS Division *Galizien.* The Germans had to have a man of their own at the top of the Administration, a German who would be well acquainted with the situation in Galicia. Kubiyovych was laying claim to that post as well. In general, there seemed to be no end to the haughtiness and ambitiousness of that man, to his desire to play the role of a 'leader'. At the same time, Kubiyovych had always been faithful to Nazism, was doing a lot at the *Abwehr,* so his personal negative features were of little con-

sequence, if any, in his relationships with the Nazi occupational authorities. What was more, we (i.e., Nazi secret agents — **K.D.**) were the ones to stimulate his careeristic wants and inclinations, because we knew that Kubiyovych, who had long been our diligent agent, would remain 'our man' in any circumstances.... In seeking leadership at the Military Administration, Kubiyovych must have intended to advertise himself in a still brighter light, strengthen his prestige in the Ukrainian nationalist midst with the help of the occupational authorities, and to fulfill our assignments (i.e., those of the *Abwehr* — **K.D.**), whereby he was to rally round

СС - Стрілецька Дивізія Галичина

Урочистий акт в уряді Губернатора Галичини

Проповідь о. д-ра Лаби

Промова Губернатора д-ра

У храмі св. Юра

Військова Управа

Pro-Nazi upper echelons of the Uniate Church were actively involved in setting up the notorious SS Division. They gave their blessings to their nationalist flock, urging the parishioners to wage a ruthless fratricidal war. This photo shows an excerpt from the *Lvivski Visti* (Lviv News) newspaper, dated April, 1943.

himself the UCC and other nationalist groupings."

We quote this rather long passage from the reminiscences of a colonel of Nazi intelligence especially to demonstrate once again what those "Ukrainian interests" were which Mr. Kubiyovych had in mind while boisterously supporting the idea of the SS Division.

Immediately after the proclamation of the "ceremonious act of the formation of a Galician armed force" and the sanctification of this "cause which is agreeable to God" at the Cathedral of St. George, the treacherous archpriests took a most active part in a pompous propaganda campaign which had been personally ordered by Goebbels.

On Sunday, May 2, 1943, at ten in the morning, Ukrainian nationalists and the Uniate elite, headed by J. Slipij, N. Budka and V. Laba, gathered for what they called a "counsel of combatants" (the latter being former officers and non-commissioned officers of the notorious Ukrainian Galician Army, as well as Petlurites and other, already well-used-up, traitors — **K.D.**). "This meeting," wrote the *Lvivski Visti* newspaper, "was called by the authorized representative of the Galician Military Administration in charge of the city of Lviv. Among its active participants were Ukrainians, former servicemen of the UGA, the Austrian and some other armed forces." (Apparently, the SS recruiters were content with any scum which came their way, so long as the mercenary in question had some experience in acting as a traitor to his own people. Otherwise, it didn't matter where he had served before — **K.D.**)

Sturmbanführer Pobihushchy, a veteran agent

of the *Abwehr,* was among the first volunteers to the *SS Division Galizien.* Later, he commanded the bloodthirsty OUN units *Nachtigall* and *Roland* which in 1942 were reorganized as a punitive police battalion — *Schutzmanschaft-battalion-201* — and subordinated to Himmler's associate, General Bach-Salewski. Hundreds and thousands of victims are on the dark conscience of the war criminal Pobihushchy who has presently found sanctuary in Munich and heads there the so-called Local Branch of the Ukrainian Christian Movement in the FRG. And still, stained with the blood of innocent people, this murderer feels no remorse.

Nationalist leaders agitated young Galicians to enlist in the *SS Division Galizien.* Among those ardent propagandists were quite a few "literati" who have presently settled down comfortably in the West. These characters feverishly try to prove the "independence of the OUN's political course from German rule" and the "independent character of the action" of forming "our combat force." Vasyl Laba is one of them. Until recently, his articles were carried by the Uniate *Svitlo* magazine (Toronto). Among other such characters is Ivan Kedrin (Rudnytsky) who still writes for the notorious *Liberty* in the U.S.

Under the direct command of Nazi *stadtman* and *kreisshauptman,* the Ukrainian nationalists, Uniate bishops and deans, canons, parish priests, even abbots and monks were involved, in a military manner, with forming SS units. Hundreds of "God-fearing shepherds" were placed on Nazi-created mobilization commissions. With zeal, they called on their flock to join SS divisions, and separate priests turned their pulpits into SS draft boards.

An official instruction was even circulated concerning the participation of holy fathers in the propaganda campaign for enlistment of young people in the *SS Division Galizien* so that those people could fight the approaching Red Army. Chaplain Laba was instructed to prepare a prayer book especially for the SS-men.

Soviet patriots in the underground resistance movement exposed the antipopular, fratricidal nature of that scandalous action by the Nazi hirelings. They called on young people to wage a decisive struggle against the occupiers. Members of the *Vyzvolennya Vitchyzny* (Liberation of the Motherland) secret organization, then active in Lviv Region, wrote to the population of the Western Ukrainian lands: "....the press and radio of Lviv have made public new scandalizing documents, whereby the people of the Western Ukraine are being betrayed and sold out (by the nationalists — **K.D.**) to the Nazis. Traitors V. Kubiyovych and Victor Kurmanovych, despised and hated by the entire nation, have delivered speeches in which they urge citizens and young people to enlist in SS Division 'Halychyna'.... Enlisting in any SS division is equal to giving one's consent to kill one's brothers."

Having convinced himself that the terms of forming SS units were being ruined, Metropolitan Sheptytsky ordered his shepherds to "commit respectable parishioners to helping the mobilization effort by instructing their sons to serve in the German force (well, there is your "Ukrainian Division"! — **K.D.**)." People had to be persuaded, forced, and if they still refused, to even be "excommunicated and threatened with terri-

ble punishments awaiting them in the other world."

Here is how I. Sadovsky, a priest from the Church of St. Onuphrius in the village of Maidan Holohirsky, Zolochiv District, Lviv Region, bullied his flock. "Our liberators — the Germans — have allowed us to create an SS division. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Germany in its struggle against communism. Those young people who will not join the German force (sic) shall no longer be Greek Catholics. Awaiting them shall be a terrible punishment by our Lord."

He was echoed by Mykola Seniv, a priest from the village of Luky in Sambir District. He spoke from the pulpit: "The German army needs soldiers to fight Bolshevism. Therefore, my esteemed and beloved boys, take up your arms as quick as you can and go to the front! So wills the Lord!... Those who disobey the instructions of the German authorities will be punished."

Yaroslav Pasichynsky, parish priest of the Church of the Transfiguration in the village of Hrimno, Komarnya District, said in his sermon in July of 1943:

"My children! Take rifles in your hands, and together with the brave German soldier, destroy the Soviets. I am sending my two sons to the SS Division. Follow my example, send your sons to the German army (sic), because it is the only way of overcoming the communists. Fathers and mothers, my faithful parishioners, spare nothing, not even your children, in helping our Victory. Those who do otherwise shall inflict upon themselves heavenly wrath."

Incidentally, all such declarations about the enlistment in the Division of Uniate-nationalist

leaders and their offspring remained pure words. This was done with the sole purpose of "encouraging the stupid muzhiks" — for that was what the nationalists called Galician peasants and workers — to join the ranks of the Division. Hundreds of examples could be cited proving the truth of this. Needless to say, neither Kubiyovych nor the members of his Ukrainian Central Committee went to the front, although they kept on telling people that they had volunteered to the Division on the very first day of the "mobilization action." Nor did other such "volunteers" ever serve in the SS unit.

For several months, Mikhailo Sulyatytsky, a priest from the town of Zabolotiv (Ivano-Frankivsk Region) blabbed to his flock about his enlistment in the Division. "Take up your arms, my children, and forward march to Moscow," he called to them in his sermons. "Let us punish the communists. Let us start by destroying our own Bolsheviks.... I myself am going to join the division of my own free will." Alas, after having lured several young fellows into the Division with the help of their God-fearing parents, the holy father announced to his parishioners that he had been found "unfit for military duty" because of his "poor health."

The SS Division had not reached its full complement when the Ukrainian nationalists began to distribute among themselves the "sizeable quotas," in the form of occupation *zlotys* and foodstuffs, allocated for them by the Nazi command as advance payment for their Judas work.

People in Galicia were starving, thousands of them dropping dead on city streets and highways. Meanwhile, the UCC nationalists lived on H. Frank's ration cards, receiving butter,

meat, sugar, honey, white flour, eggs and milk. In addition to that, the *Generalgouvernement* allotted 280,000 occupation *zlotys* to cover "special expenses" for the members of the Military Administration.

Other fat sums were extracted from the Nazi purse also to land in the bottomless pockets of the Uniate clergy. In accordance with a singularly scandalous agreement between Wechter, Bauer, Wilden and Knorr, head of the SD force in Lviv, on the one hand, and bishops Slipij and Budka, on the other, the Nazis undertook monthly payments for each "worthy" Greek Catholic minister, ranging from the Metropolitan to village parish priests.

Under this agreement, on the second day following the announcement of enrollment in the SS Division and its sanctification at the Gathedral of St. George by the now Cardinal Joseph Slipij as a"cause agreeable to the Lord," in other words, on April 29, 1943, the First Department of the Chief Administration for Internal Affairs of the *Generalgouvernement* sent out a money order, signed by *Sturmbanführer* Wilden, C/O Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky. The sum was 360,000 occupation *zlotys* — very big money in that period.

It was thus that Judas pieces of silver began to fill the personal accounts of Uniate apostles, starting in April of 1943. Each month, the Krakow "government" of the *Generalgouvernement* sent 360-370 thousand *zlotys* to the Cathedral of St. George.

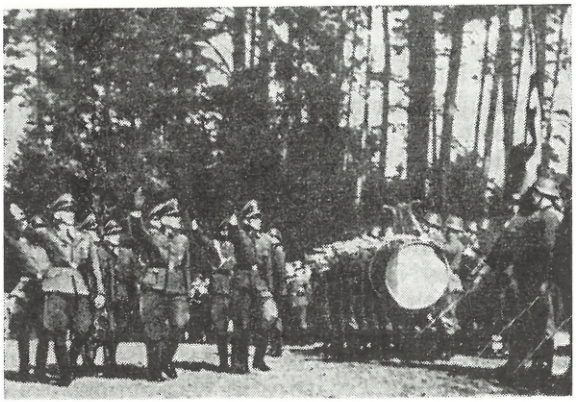
With Sheptytsky's blessings, V. Laba selected fourteen clergymen and monks for the SS Division. They were put on SS staff as "chaplains on officer's pay." On top of that, he sent a letter

to the Metropolitan's Office, in which he begged for several shepherds to be assigned as chaplains to the Division. In accordance with an agreement with Slipij, a recruiting station was set up on the premises of the Seminary in Lviv to cater to the SS "volunteers."

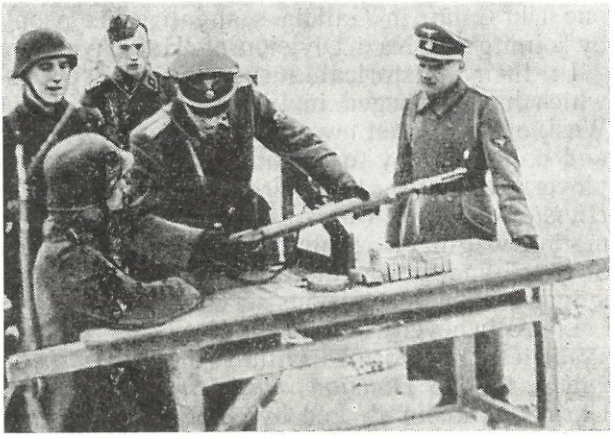
Much work in explaining to the working masses the actual reasons for forming the SS units was done by Soviet patriots in the underground. "The Nazi ruling circles clearly see their ultimate death, so they are trying to find manpower reserves amongst the enslaved nations....," read one of the leaflets circulated by the Ivan Franko People's Guard anti-Nazi underground organization. "The official order concerning the formation of Division 'Halychyna' does not even mention the Ukrainian nation. The reason is quite obvious: the Ukrainian nation is not what Hitler is concerned about, but its land.... Let not one Ukrainian in Galicia scandalize his people by joining the Nazi Division of 'Halychyna'."

In their "historical surveys" and "precis" which have emerged in large quantities in the West, over the past few years, former *zugführers* and policemen try to convince their current employers that the 14th *Grenadiren Waffen SS Division Galizien* was a "Ukrainian combat formation waging a ruthless struggle against the Soviets" and which, therefore, must be acknowledged for its "meritorious services" to the West.

Literally, every second word they write is a shameless lie. Formed within the Nazi *Wehrmacht,* the *SS Division Galizien* had nothing Ukrainian about it. Led by SS *Brigadenführer.* Freitag, dressed in SS uniforms, drilled to shoot and kill with German weapons, all those *diviziynyks* made up a unit of Nazi mercenaries,



Otto Wechter, Governor of the Nazi-created District of Galicia (left extreme), and Freitag, commanding officer of the *Waffen SS Division Galizien* (center), during an SS parade in 1943.



Nazi instructors teaching volunteers of the *Division Galizien* their murderous craft.

brazen enemies of the Ukrainian people.

Even the nationalists themselves are presently forced to concede that all those "Ukrainian volunteers" were kept under close surveillance by Nazi *oberführers* and "advisors." "German officers were the Divisions's brass hats," wrote M. Kapustyansky.

Despite promises by Nazi generals, the Galician "muzhiks" never had equal rights with the German SS-men of the *Grenadiren Waffen SS Division Galizien.* The Nazis generally looked down on the OUNites as third-class mercenaries. In an order to the *kreisshauptmans* (district commanders — **K.D.**), Wechter stressed: "You must avoid speech habits which could give rise to any form of fraternization between Germans and Ukrainians.... The Ukrainians ought not to be referred to as allies." The Nazis always regarded the OUNites as their agents and lackeys, and not as equal partners.

"Oh what a burdensome perfidy that was!", wrote one Nazi servant who managed to find refuge in Canada and indulge himself in reminiscing. True, having sold themselves body and soul to the Nazis, the Ukrainian SS-men of Division "Halychyna" once and for all severed any links with their nation, with their Motherland. This is graphically confirmed by the text and ceremony whereby the "volunteers" pledged an oath of allegiance to Hitler. The earth itself, it seems, should have opened a yawning chasm and swallowed up the Uniate apostates when V. Laba, L. Leshchynsky and other Sheptytsky-appointed chaplains swore in the *diviziynyks.*

"To be true to Adolf Hitler as the Führer and Commander-in-Chief of the German Armed Forces," commanded the Oath.

"To faithfully serve Adolf Hitler as the Führer of Great Germany.

"To remain loyal, for the rest of my life, to Adolf Hitler as the Great Führer of New Europe."

SS-men of the *Division Galizien* swearing allegiance to Hitler in 1943.

Mumbling today something about the Division as a "ponderable historic value of Galicia," the *Waffen SS* survivors seem oblivious to the fact that, when swearing loyalty to Hitler, none of them as much as uttered a word about the Ukraine, Galicia or the Ukrainian people. The following is the account of a *Lvivski Visti* reporter of the ceremony of pledging faithfulness to the Führer at the battalion commanded by *SS Hauptsturmführer* Barthel.

"The brass band, composed of 38 Galician volunteers and led by Kapellmeister Niessen (note that even this position in the "Ukrainian Division" was occupied by a German — **K.D.**),

took their assigned place. At that moment, the battalion commander appeared. The captains started calling out the names of volunteers to take the Oath. To the cheerful tune of the parade march, the SS commanding officer, Barthel, inspected the assembled soldiers." After the oath-taking ceremony, *Hauptsturmführer* Barthel addressed the battalion. He told the *diviziynyks* that the oath they had just taken "binds you for the rest of your lives."

Himmler (right) in the company of *diviziynyks* of the bloody *14 Waffen SS Division Galizien.*

The oath-taking fuss was followed by a crash course in field training. Superficially drilled as they were, the recruits were then shipped off to the Eastern Front and positioned in the vicinity of the town of Brody. There, in July of 1944, the *SS Division Galizien* suffered a crucial blow. As

a result of a mighty onslaught by the troops of the First Ukrainian Front, part of the Division was encircled and destroyed. The several hundred surviving SS-men abandoned their artillery and fled as far as the Northern Carpathians.

Toward the end of the war, what remained of the Division was dealt painful blows in the Nazi-occupied Eastern European countries where the *diviziynyks* had been engaged in suppressing the partisan movement. An infamous handful of survivors, led by their treacherous leaders, escaped their people's wrath by giving themselves up to British troops. The British deported them to Italy where the Royal intelligence service spent close to two years keeping them in the Italian camp of Rimini, selecting hopefuls for future adventuresome missions directed against the Soviet Union. It was only in May of 1947 that the inmates were released and shipped off to England.

Quite a few SS-men and their shepherds, like L. Leshchynsky and Ye. Pobihushchy, eventually found food and shelter elsewhere in the world. Even now, they continue with their antipopular endeavors.

The sinister alliance between the Ukrainian nationalists and the Uniate elite is currently demonstrated by their involvement in different anticommunist associations, in "secular" organizations and unions. Tightly interwoven are the reactionary church organizations and the "associations" of former Nazi collaborators of the *SS Division Galizien,* as well as Banderite gangs which call themselves "combatant unions." They endorse joint communiques and declarations which are directed against the policy of detente, hold provocative gatherings

and demonstrations. The so-called combatant unions include Uniate and autocephalous chaplains whose duty it is to stage "festive services to God" for the ex-members of Nazi punitive commando units and for bandits of the UPA (Ukr. abbr., Ukrainian Insurgent Army), to "sanctify" the standards of various nationalist extremist groups, and to deliver militant anti-Soviet sermons.

Thus, in October of 1976, Cardinal Slipij flew to Edmonton (Canada) especially to "sanctify" a cross — a monument to the "fallen on the battlefield" Petlurites, Banderites and SS-men from the *Division Galizien.* In his address to a rally of former Nazi mercenaries, the First Holy Father of the Ukrainian Catholic Church expressed what the nationalist press later described as "words of acknowledgement," praising the former Nazi collaborators, and hoped that the present generation of nationalists abroad would inherit "those ideas." As a demonstration of his good will toward the Nazi associates and war criminals, Slipij ordained as *mytrats* (i.e., Orthodox archpriests entitled to wear a miter — **Transl.**) two Uniate former SS-men during his visits to Canada and the U.S. (Yaroslav Haimanovych of Montreal and Markiyan Butrynsky of Chicago).

Blood-shedding orgies, marching to the accompaniment of the Nazi hymn *Horst Wessel* — these are memories which are still nagging at the minds of the fascist servants. In formulating the tasks of the foreign "combatant" organizations set up by the Banderites and SS-men, M. Stepanenko, a nationalist leader, declared at an SS meeting in Toronto; "It is high time we put an end to the epoch of phraseology at con-

certs and academies. A **sword** (boldface in the original text — **K.D.**) is what today weighs the heaviest on the scales of history." After that, Stepanenko addressed the SS survivors who, in his words, had undergone the "school of life of the Division." He suggested that they occupy "leading positions" in all the emigré organizations and agencies, as well as in the system of education for the younger generation, "ranging from schools to universities."

Similar ideas were brought up early in 1977 by M. Maletsky, editor of the *Visti Kombatanta* magazine. After summing up the situation within nationalist organizations abroad as "permanent crisis," "chaos," "mutual hostility" and "political madness," he called on former Nazi collaborators to involve themselves actively with this process, so as to establish there "firm order" — in their well-tested SS manner. "As former soldiers," Maletsky wrote in particular, "we are not only able, but are obliged to point out the reasons for wrong-doing and the possibilities of removing these reasons."

Encouraged by their chiefs, former *zugführers* and SS-men set to establishing "order." They put in increasingly frequent appearances at the meetings of opposing nationalist organizations and groups, straightening out their leaders and trying to make peace between the quarrelling nationalist "presidents," chieftains and bishops. As of late, former SS-men have felt safe and unashamed to position themselves in the forefront of different nationalist groupings.

All these SS *übermenschen* dream of another world war, in order to once again try their hand at massacres and pogroms. Seeing all their plottings and schemings go down the drain,

doomed from the very start, they go berserk with hatred of the working masses in the Soviet Union, of their peaceful and creative life. No matter how feverishly they try to pursue their goals, how hard they work to please their imperialist overlords, their imminent end will be one of uselessness and great shame.

KLYM DMYTRUK.

What Their Neighbors don't Know

A KILLER OF JEWS LIVES IN CLEVELAND

A large number of Soviet citizens were exterminated in Ivano-Frankivsk Region during the years of Nazi occupation. Many were taken to the Third Reich for slave labor. The death toll of Nazi terror included very many citizens of Jewish parentage.

Of the 80,000 Jews thrown by the Nazis into the Ghetto, barely one hundred survived. Older residents of Ivano-Frankivsk Region still remember the hair-raising deeds of the Nazi inquisitors and their assistants — Ukrainian nationalists. After the debacle of the Nazi troops, some of those who had stained their hands with the blood of innocent victims found sanctuary across the ocean.

Pages of documents, yellowed with time. Records of testimony by people miraculously saved from death. Records of interrogations of Gestapo officers and *schutzpolizei* men. They help revive

the picture of raging Nazi violence in former Stanislav and other cities of the Region....

It was the fourth month of the Nazi occupation of Stanislav. The Jewish Ghetto had not yet been formed, but all the Jewish residents had already been entered into the blacklists. On October 17, 1941, the police visited every Jewish home to announce the order of the occupational administration according to which all Jews were to pack their most valuable belongings, including money, and assemble on Market Square. There, they were divided into columns and led to the Jewish Cemetery.

The cynicism of the butchers knew no bounds. A brass band was playing at the graveyard and makeshift refreshment bars were selling food and drinks. The policemen passed word that those who would volunteer to surrender money and jewelry would be let go.... A total of 14,500 persons were shot that day.

The rest of the Jewish population of Stanislav and neighboring towns were herded to the Ghetto, fenced in by barbed wire. All entrances were vigilantly guarded by *schutzpolizei wachmans*. The inmates were doomed to die of starvation and epidemics. The *wachmans* and policemen carried out "actions," hurling grenades through windows and setting houses on fire. Before long, the Jewish Hospital was raided and looted. The patients were shot right in the wards. The medical personnel wasn't spared either. Extermination befell one and all. Several other large-scale "actions" were staged in 1942 and at the beginning of 1943, in the course of which thousands of people were shot. The summer of 1943 witnessed the liquidation of all the inmates of the Ghetto.

The Gestapo and the police, including Ukrainian Nazis, were directly involved in massacring Soviet citizens. But when some of these murderers found themselves in the dock, judged by their own people, they tried desperately to wriggle their way out, claiming to have served only as *wachmans* in the *schutzpolizei* — i.e., as mere guards.

But whom did they guard and from whom? Let us consult documents. The following is the statement of Isaac Wolski-Kutten, a former member of the *Judenrat* (Jewish Council) in Nadvirna, taken February 10, 1948.

"*Schutzpolizei* men from Stanislav used to visit Nadvirna. Each time they came, they robbed people of their food, carpets, clothes and furniture. They also took part in all acts of repression in the Jewish Ghetto. In the course of one such action, a pregnant woman was dragged out of the hospital. One of the OUN-*schutzpolizei* men placed his foot on her stomach and asked, 'Sarah, do you want to have a baby? I'll give it to you right now....' With these words, he cut open her belly, pulled out the blood-covered fetus and threw it on top of the woman who had fainted...."

The Nazis and the Ukrainian nationalists did not spare children, either. They raided the Jewish orphanage in Nadvirna and shot the children. A three-year-old boy managed to slip out of the house and run down the street. One of the policemen raised his rifle and took aim. Another one stopped him and dashed after the boy. He caught him by the feet, swung the body in the air and smashed the boy's head against a tree....

The following is a statement made by a Nazi

officer in front of a military tribunal. This Nazi had served as a duty officer at the *schutzpolizei* precinct in Stanislav from October 1942. He was well informed about the activity of the *wachmans*. He conceded that the *schutzpolizei* was a punitive body and was directly involved in mass killings of Soviet citizens in Stanislav, Kalush, Nadvirna, Dolyna, Tlumach and elsewhere. The *schutzmans* not only guarded the Ghetto, but also convoyed Jews to the execution sites and, together with the Gestapo, shot them there. The *schutzpolizei* had police dogs and the policemen were armed with pistols, carbines and rubber truncheons.

The photo on p. 37 is from the archives. It was found on the SD premises in Stanislav after liberation. Residents of Nadvirna recognized in it Olexa Kindrativ and his cousin Mikhailo. The one to the right, in the second row, is Yaroslav Yu. Fischer, also formerly a resident of Nadvirna. At present, he lives in Cleveland (U.S.A.).

People in Nadvirna still remember his father. He was a hard-working shoemaker, but his son refused to follow the family's good tradition. In fact, he hated any kind of work. When the Nazis appeared in Nadvirna in 1941, he promptly offered them his good services. Some time later, he persuaded another resident, Hustav Nizhnykevych, to enlist in the *schutzpolizei* force. He even filled out an application form for him and took him to the precinct. Eventually, both were summoned there and sent for training to a special school. After that, their active duty began. What their respective duties were like is seen from the confession made by that same Nizhnykevych to investigators in Poland.

"In the summer of 1943, we were guarding the

This is the photo which was found on the premises of the SD force in Stanislav. In it, local residents identified the Kindrativ cousins — Olexa and Mikhailo. The man in the second row on the right side is Yaroslav Fischer, formerly a resident of Nadvirna, the killer of Jews who eventually found sanctuary in the American city of Cleveland.

Ghetto. I was on duty together with Fischer, Molisak and one of the Kindrativ cousins. There was a group of 50-60 Jews standing near the Ghetto. Among them were women and children. We formed them into a column and led them in the direction of the tannery. A pit had been dug some 1.5 or 2 km. from the tannery. As we got

there, we surrounded the Jews in a tight circle. One of the Gestapo officers ordered them to strip. After that, we herded them one by one down the pit and shot them there...."

Below is yet more irrefutable evidence of Ya. Fischer's participation in mass killings. His photo was shown to Sophia I. Prokopchuk, currently a pensioner. In 1943, she had been a prisoner of the Gestapo. The woman was positive that she had seen this *wachman* several times through a crack in the paint on her cell's window. He was among the *schutzmans* and Gestapo men who shot people — specifically, Jews — in the prison yard.

There are quite a few other people living in Poland and the USSR who can personally testify that *wachman* Ya. Fischer is a war criminal, a traitor to his Motherland who took part in mass executions of innocent people of his own free will.

Most of Fischer's henchmen have long been brought to justice by Soviet courts and paid their due. But this criminal is still free, comfortably wrapped in the warm cloak of U.S. democracy.

All those Nazi monsters in human form who are still fussing around overseas, waiting hand and foot on their new employers, should not forget the words of Yuri Melnychuk, an ardent publicist, who wrote, "You shall not be able to hide the tracks of your crimes, to bury them in deep wells, to wash them away with water and cover them with earth...."

Branded as traitors and servile assistants of the Nazis who have left a long bloody trace in history, they shall never be pardoned by their people.

VOLODYMYR VERNYUK.

A Gentleman from the Gebietskommissariat and a Lady from the Gestapo

In one issue, *The Ukrainian Weekly* nationalist newspaper carried a photo. It showed an Assistant U.S. Secretary of State presenting the State Department Superior Honor Award to a pleasant-looking gentleman. The ceremony was being looked on by a smiling lady. In the short accompanying text, the newspaper reported, with satisfaction, that the man being awarded was a Mr. Constantine Warvariv, an officer of the State Department who had recently been promoted to Director for UNESCO Affairs at the State Department. The smiling lady looking on was Mrs. Warvariv. The award was conferred on Mr. C. Warvariv for "an outstanding sense of responsibility, devotion to duty and highest level of professionalism." It might also be added that Mr. C. Warvariv had headed the U.S. delegation to the 20th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris.

Small wonder that those familiar with C. Warvariv's past as a Nazi collaborator, an employee of such a "humane" organization as the *Gebietskommissariat* in the Nazi-occupied Ukrainian

Constantine Warvariv (center) accepting an important U.S. State Department award. To the left is his wife, Lily, looking on.

town of Rovno regard his involvement with UNESCO — an organization of worldwide repute having extremely humane and noble aims — as an instance of glaring hypocrisy. And that Mr. C. Warvariv is a man of just this kind of "humanism," is corroborated by witnesses as well as by the records of the *Gebietskommissariat* which are currently kept in the State Archives of Rovno Region. There are people who still remember Mr. Warvariv — or rather, *Herr* Warvariv — as a man dressed in a Nazi uniform, with a holstered pistol fastened to his belt. The archives offer *Gebietskommissariat* payrolls signed personally by C. Warvariv. Apparently, as a *Gebietskommissariat* employee, C. Warvariv also displayed "an outstanding sense of responsibility" and "highest level of professionalism," for why else should his Nazi employers give him pay rises — as testified to by official records?

Ukrainians know only too well what kind of "professionalism" was required of the staff of occupational *gebietskommissariats*. These bodies were responsible for Nazi punitive operations, roundups and forced shipment of the population off to the Third Reich for slave labor.

After the Soviet press had carried material shedding light on the past of *Herr* C. Warvariv, a letter was received at the editorial office of *Visti z Ukrainy* — a newspaper of the Ukraina Society. The author of the letter, Volodymyr Usov, resident of the village of Stavyshche, Mlyniv District, Rovno Region, gives a detailed account of one of the "actions" of the Rovno *Gebietskommissariat*. In July of 1943, he happened to witness an act of atrocity committed by a Nazi punitive detachment against the residents of the village of Malyn in Rovno Region. Finished with the village, the soldiers moved on. Together with his father and other residents of his village, Usov entered Malyn. "I haven't seen anything as terrifying as that in all my life," writes V. Usov. "Twisted fragments of tin roofing were in place of the church. Scattered around were half-burned human skulls, bones and ribs. Scorched bodies lay in heaps. Someone of us recognized the body of Matinowski, a Czech (many of them lived in that village), others spotted what remained of Hlawicek. We went to where the Village Council was located. The place was a cluster of half-burned human bodies which lay about like sheaves on a field, among them women, children and elders. Human bones were scattered amidst the ruins which were still smoking.... A woman lay on her face at the end of the street. Sprawled under her body was a baby a few months old. Pictures as horrifying

awaited us in every yard. More than 850 people were burned and killed in the village on that day."

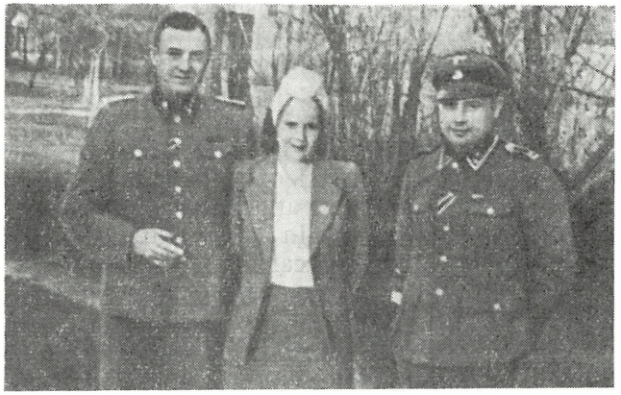
Such were the duties of the *Gebietskommissariat* of Rovno, one of whose former meticulous employees is at present zealously engaged in matters of culture and humaneness on the international arena. Should Mr. C. Warvariv dig deeper in his memories, he might well come up with a lot of recollections of "actions" similar to those which befell the victimized peaceful grain growers of the village of Malyn.

During his service for the Nazis, Constantine Warvariv resided in Rovno, in what one could reasonably call the family circle. As for the family, its reputation in the town was such that people tried to keep as far from their house as possible. And with reason. One of Constantine's brothers, Yuri, served in the Nazi Gendarmerie and more than once took part in punitive operations. In the summer of 1943, he was killed by a partisan bullet. His other brother, Yevhen, served in a Nazi police force.

The head of the family, Vasyl Warvariv, was a priest. Did he ever pray to God for Him to protect the Reverend Father's parishioners from the violent persecution of the occupiers and absolve the sins of his sons? In all probability, he never did. Other worries must have occupied his mind instead. "The formidable war which is being waged by the knightly German troops," he wrote in a letter to the Archpriest, "demands endless sacrificing in order to be ended victoriously." He considered that "Ukrainian people must show their understanding of the time, their sense of responsibility before it and their readiness to make sacrifices, so much so that each

parish will volunteer to contribute several church bells for military needs."

Ukrainian people did understand the time and their responsibility before it. However, this understanding wasn't the way the Rev. Vasyl Warvariv and his sons, clad in Nazi uniforms, wished it to be. The way Ukrainian people understood their responsibility was such that they joined the Red Army and partisan units and fought the occupiers, driving them from their native land.



Lily Warvariv posing with her good Nazi friends.

Mrs. Warvariv, the lady willingly posing for the camera in the company of an American diplomat, was quite fond of doing so in her youth, too. True, at that period she preferred, just like her husband, the company of Nazi officers. As an employee of the Gestapo station in Dnipropetrovsk, Olena Warvariv (nee Olena Kozar) — or Lily, as she liked the German name

better — was once photographed with a group of her good Nazi friends. Had anyone told then *Fraulein* Lily that she would one day pose for a camera together with an American, this unfortunate prophet would have been sorry for his words for the rest of his life. This would have been such an insult for Lily! Why, to hear a thing like that when her own father, Pavlo Kozar, a member of the Regional Occupational Administration, wrote in the Nazi *Dnipropetrovsk Gazette* that already "the last day of the final defeat of the British and American oppressors of different nations is approaching." In order to bring that "final day" still nearer, Pavlo Kozar called on his countrymen in Dnipropetrovsk to "participate in the campaign for supplying the necessary labor pool" to the Reich — in other words, to go to Germany as slave labor. He prophesied the ultimate downfall of the Soviet Union and the Allies at different Nazi meetings held in honor of the Führer's birthday and on other occasions.

What such forecasts eventually amounted to is generally known.

Having fled from the Ukraine in the wake of the occupiers, *Herr* Constantine Warvariv found shelter in Germany, in a labor camp for Eastern European refugees. There, he promptly donned the mask of a "Nazi martyr" and has since managed to maintain this guise, becoming even a "human rights champion."

Formerly a Nazi lackey and currently an officer in charge of UNESCO affairs. Doesn't this offend the sacred memory of all who fell victim to Nazism?

HRIHORIY MALYSHENKO.

Once Again about the Criminal Myshchenko

"In the period of their stay on the territory of Kherson Region, the German fascist occupiers shot 28,541, tortured to death 43,589 and sent out as forced laborers 37,499 persons." This information is quoted from the report of the Regional Extraordinary Commission for investigating the crimes of the Nazi occupiers on the territory of Kherson Region.

Their True Face, Part Three, contains the chapter, "Ukrainian Nazis Find Refuge in the U.S.A." It tells about the atrocities of the Nazi aggressors and their henchmen in Kherson Region and, particularly, about the activity of one H. Myshchenko. A senior Ukrainian Nazi policeman of the Tsyurupinsk District force, he was notorious as a brutal hangman and torturer of the civilian population. The author of the story about him asks why the U.S. administration — which talks so much about human rights — in reality ignores them, giving sanctuary to criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of Soviet people?

At present, documents are being gathered to provide information about the actions of the Nazis and their hirelings — specifically about their extermination of Soviet civilians — in Skadovsk District. H. Myshchenko also took an active part in those hair-raising crimes.

On the morning of October 25, 1941, an SS punitive detachment, reinforced by Tsyurupinsk policemen, arrived in the village of Leninske (then Lenindorf). The butchers had been ordered to exterminate all the Jewish residents of Leninske and five neighboring villages. They herded their victims to the village school and locked them up there.

Says M. Yastrub, formerly a mechanic at the collective farm's mill. "I saw several Nazis armed with submachine guns take M. Feltzman, a woman living nextdoor, and convoy her to the school. She was carrying a baby and was sobbing. Her two other daughters were holding her by the skirt and were also crying. There were old people being led to the school under guard. Their heads were bent and they had a sad look on their faces."

Myshchenko also participated in the roundup. This fact is corroborated by the statement of former policeman I. Kvash, made during interrogation: "When I came to Lenindorf, all the residents had been gathered at the school. Myshchenko had also brought people there."

Small as it was, the school was jammed with captives. Many of them still hoped that they wouldn't be killed, because the Nazis had explained that the Jews were being assembled in order to be evacuated to a different settlement. The night passed in painful expectation.

In the morning, the inmates were ordered to divide into groups, 30 to 40 persons in each, allegedly also for evacuation. The first column marched off.

Exactly three thousand steps separated the people from their death, for this was the distance they walked from the school to the pits dug spe-

cially for mass execution. There were many children in the column, among them a boy with an inflated toy giraffe (it was found during excavations to transfer the remains of the victims to a common grave). The child had taken his toy along because he believed in human kindness and could not understand the meaning of cruelty.

Here is the story told by L. Babenko, an eyewitness. "Twelve residents of the village, including myself, were told to go to the silo pits the following morning and empty them. We did as we were told and were further instructed to go to the sheep-breeding farm nearby. At around nine or ten in the morning, a group of people appeared, moving from the village under the guard of the SS and policemen. As they approached, a dozen or so soldiers encircled a pit, while the rest of the guard, including the policemen, set to pushing the people down the pit. The victims must have realized that death was imminent, for they began to lament, begging their executioners to spare their children. The submachine guns rattled and that was the end of them. I saw the Nazis finish off several wounded with their pistols. The massacre continued till the evening. Those who couldn't walk to the pits were brought there by horse-drawn carts and then shot."

Over seven hundred persons were killed on that tragic day. The names of some of them have since been established. Below are but a few of them.

M. Honcharov and four children;

R. Weissman and five children;

N. Tolmashevsky, his wife and five children;

S. Reznyk and five children.

One cannot but read this list with a pain in one's heart and a feeling of indignation. Indignation, because one of the killers of these innocent Soviet people, the Nazi mercenary H. Myshchenko is currently living prosperously in New York. This former Nazi thug has a luxurious villa and a car. Of course, he hides his murderous past. Once a *kulak,* he enlisted in the Nazi police force at the very start of the occupation of Kherson Region. He did so in order to rob, torture and kill people. He lived on the loot extracted from his victims. Their belongings are what he has since used to build a fortune and live the way he does today.

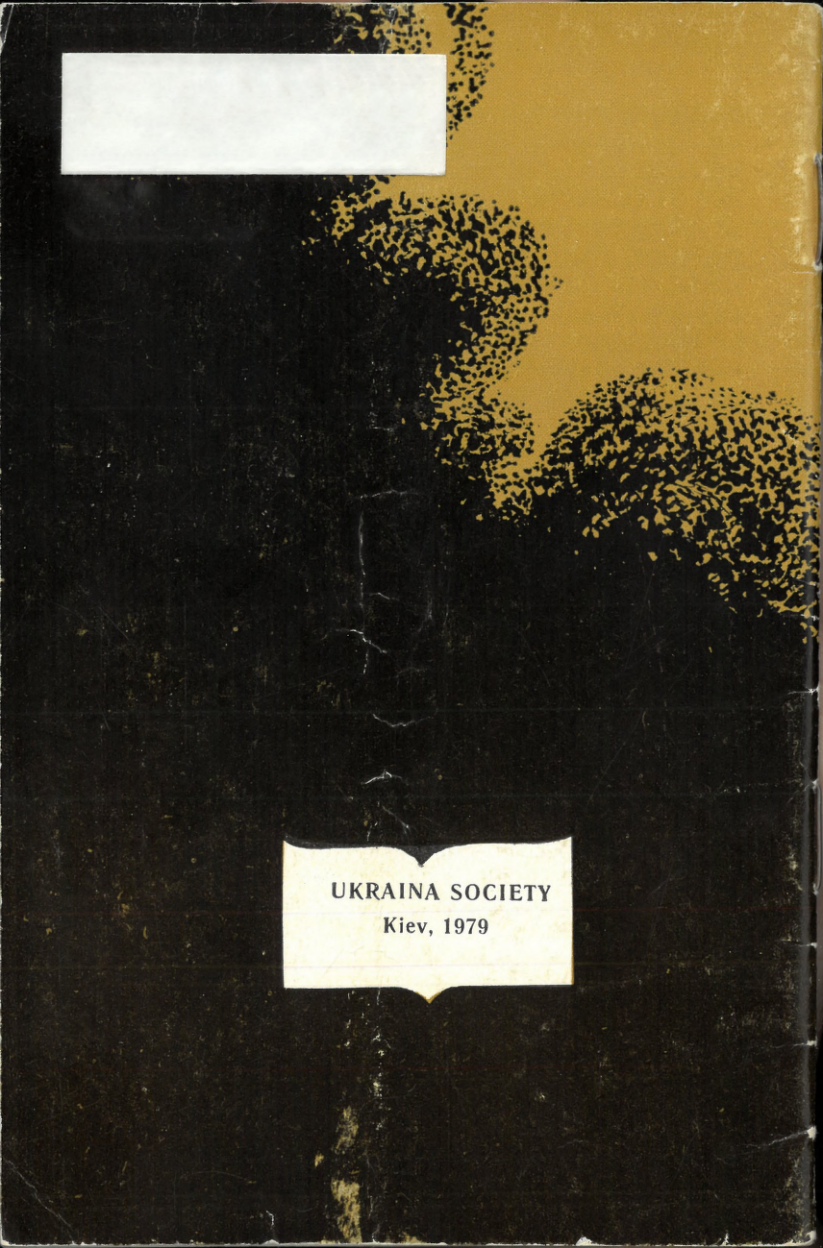
The victorious onslaught of the Red Army forced Myshchenko and his masters to take to their heels. After the war, he turned up in Munich. In 1957, he made a trip across the ocean to settle in the United States. His current address is:

76 Terry Street,
Patchogue, N.Y. 11772.

What were the grounds on which this murderer found refuge in America? U.S. "justice" obviously has no answer to this question.

Soviet people demand that this killer be brought to justice. Hopefully, the U.S. progressive public will support this demand in the name of peace and justice, in memory of the tortured and murdered women, children and old people. The living and the dead demand a trial of the murderers.

VICTOR MOSKALENKO.



UKRAINA SOCIETY
Kiev, 1979